

The Standard.

William Glasman, Publisher.
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.
(Established 1870)

This paper will always fight for progress and reform, it will not knowingly tolerate injustice or corruption and will always fight demagogues of all parties; it will oppose privileged classes and public plunderers; it will never lack sympathy with the poor; it will always remain devoted to the public welfare and will never be satisfied with merely printing news, it will always be drastically independent and will never be afraid to attack wrong, whether committed by the rich or the poor.

THE HALF-DAY SCHOOL.

We have read the explanation of the half-day school system by Professor Mills, as published in last evening's Standard. From the superintendent's standpoint, the explanation seems plausible. The article is almost fascinating, so well is it prepared, yet, in the language of the miner from Joplin, "We are from Missouri," which means, "We want to be shown."

The plan of turning two thousand vigorous young fellows loose in the city even for half a day, to seek employment from our merchants and manufacturing establishments, in which one boy will take the morning half day and another boy take the half day in the afternoon, must, of necessity, displace many people now employed, which would mean that men now working to support their families would have to give way to the youngsters from the schools. This in itself would not be bad if the boy supplanted his father and received the same salary, because the head of the family could then rest at home, read novels and take life easy. But the merchants and manufacturers, probably, are a good deal like other human beings. If they could get the work done for half what they now pay they probably would accept the substitutes for the old employees. Hence the throwing of two thousand boys on the market seeking work would have a tendency to reduce the price of labor, and, under the present high cost of living, this would be a serious proposition for the heads of families.

We believe that a saving can be made in the school expenses if only a half-day school is to be given where now a day is given, so that half of the children will attend in the morning and the other half in the afternoon. That should not only save \$25,000 per year, as stated by Mr. Mills, but should reduce the school expenses fully one-half. But it is proposed to change a number of the school buildings to meet the new proposition. Just what that expense will be is yet to be stated.

Without saying that the Standard is opposed to the change, we want to know what effect the change would have on the people as a whole. We would like to know what the laboring men have to say on the proposition. The workman, undoubtedly, will be the first to suffer under the proposition if it works a hardship on anyone, and if he can stand the change undoubtedly the balance of the community would be willing to try it. But studying the change from a sensible, broad standpoint, it appears to the Standard that a half-day school must include a half day in manual training for the boys and in domestic science

for the girls; and all the children must be given the same opportunity. That is, all the girls should be taught how to cook and all the boys should be taught manual work. If it is proposed to change the school system to give half-day manual training and domestic science, the Standard is heartily in favor of the proposition, but questions very much if the finances can be secured to put in force such an undertaking. It would mean so much to our young people that the Standard would be willing to bond the city to its utmost resources and power. We would be willing to pay a subscription to put in a great manual training and domestic science department. We believe everybody in Ogden would contribute for such an undertaking; even the workmen, we believe, would contribute their mite but the contributions by the working men and poor people must of necessity be small.

But to turn half of the children of this city on the market to seek labor when there now is not enough work to keep the present heads of families earning sufficient to support all of the families in Ogden, causes us to hesitate in our endorsement of the plan.

Still, we are open to conviction, and we invite correspondence from our readers on this subject.

It is a great change that is proposed. It may be that the change is not exactly what is needed and that just what is required may be discovered by public suggestions.

THE REFORMING OF A GREAT PARTY

The Republican national committee in session in Washington must have seen a great light since the members of the same committee met in Chicago last summer and haughtily ignored the appeals and the warnings of the followers of Theodore Roosevelt. Yesterday and the day before those committeemen did a number of things which are out of harmony with their attitude in the campaign of 1912. They decided to change the basis of representation in national convention so that hereafter the Southern states will have only half the delegates now accredited to them; they gave full recognition to the principle in the primary election of delegates; approved such laws adopted by several states which provide that all delegates be selected at large and accepted the principle that delegates properly accredited by state authorities shall be placed on the temporary convention roll. They finally passed a resolution providing that the basis of representation in the next national convention shall be four delegates at large from each state; one delegate at large for each representative in congress at large from any state; one delegate from each congressional district; an additional delegate from each congressional district in which the vote either for Republican presidential electors in 1908 or the Republican candidate for congress in 1914 shall not have been less than 7500, and that for each delegate chosen an alternate delegate shall be chosen in the same manner and at the same time to act in the absence of the delegate.

A proviso was attached to the resolution requiring that the action of the committee must be ratified before January 1, 1915, by Republican state conventions held under the laws of

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HYRUM PINGREE, Manager.

the states or called by the Republican state committees of the states, in such number of states as are entitled to cast a majority of the votes in the present electoral college.

This is the first right-about face of the Republican Standpatters; it is a renunciation of the doctrine of "standpat."

Going back to last year's convention contests, we recall the long editorial that appeared in all the reactionary papers justifying the throwing out of members of the California delegation and denouncing the selecting of all delegates at large as was followed in California. Now the national committee places its seal of approval on the California method and goes further and admits that the other Progressive demand, that southern representation be cut down, is right.

If the Standpatters continue to reform, they soon will be eligible to membership in the Progressive party.

CROPS THAT ARE MOST PROMISING.

The past season brought the smallest crop results in ten years, but there is promise that the coming year will witness the largest wheat yield in the history of the country.

The government crop forecast of yesterday shows the winter wheat area to have increased nearly three million acres and the condition of the crop is the highest in ten years. Kansas is about to recover from the setback of this year. The wheat acreage is by far the greatest ever sown in that state and the condition of the crop is excellent.

By spring, with tariff and currency legislation out of the way, and crops most promising, the country should begin to see the bright side of things.

DRY FARM WHEAT IN UTAH.

The dry farm station at Nephi, of the Utah Agricultural college, has been experimenting with many varieties of winter wheat, with the result that the red group has proved most satisfactory.

While the average yield of the soft variety was 15 bushels, that of the "Turkey variety" was 17 to 23 bushels.

The average bushel weight of the dry farm winter wheat was 61.4 pounds or 1.4 pounds above the standard. This indicates that the Utah red wheat produced on our dry farms is superior in quality to that of the average wheat of the United States and the yield is much higher than that of the wheat grown in the great wheat states. This offers the promise that some day hundreds of thousands of acres of land in Utah, now uncultivated and looked upon as worthless, will be producing wheat.

BUTTER FROM NEW ZEALAND HOLDS ATTENTION

Writing from Salt Lake City to the Standard, W. F. Jensen, president of the Jensen Creamery company, comments on an editorial on New Zealand butter which appeared in this paper last Saturday and offers an explanation as to why Utah is slipping backward in butter production.

The letter follows: "Editor Standard: In your paper of Saturday, December 13, I note an editorial on 'New Zealand Butter on Ogden Tables.' The editorial is very good and contains good common sense. However, I doubt very much that to the present time any New Zealand butter has been sold in Ogden. At least, my company, the Jensen Creamery company, has not sold a pound anywhere up to the present time and we will not handle any so long as we can secure enough of the local product. It is true, however, that considerable butter from Australia and

New Zealand has been sold and it has had the tendency of keeping prices of butter down to a reasonable basis. In fact, I believe it will have that tendency in the future not alone as regards butter, but also eggs, cheese, and meat products. The lowering of the tariffs, and in some instances the complete withdrawal of all duty, will enable dealers to bring in foreign products during those times of scarcity when the native product is not sufficient to go around, and when, consequently, abnormal high prices would prevail. In fact, I think the effect of the re-constructed tariff laws will be not to lower food products below the cost of production, or reduce the price as a general thing in any appreciable extent, but it will have the effect of keeping prices from going abnormally high during three periods of the year when there is a scarcity.

"The production of dairy products is not on the increase in this state. It has been at a standstill now for some two or three years. This is caused by the rather common quality possessed by the live stock in this state. For instance, we have too many cows that only produce 150 or 175 pounds of butter per annum, while a cow bred up for the special purpose of producing milk should easily produce 300 to 400 pounds of butter per annum on the same amount of feed and with the same expenditure of labor. The farmer that has the good kind of cows is increasing his production of dairy products right along, but the farmer, who possesses the rather common kind of cows producing a small quantity of butter per annum, cannot figure where he is securing any more or as much for his grain, his hay, and other feed than he can secure by feeding to sheep, hogs, and cattle because the high prices of all kinds of meat products places a certain value on all kinds of feed which in return the farmer that feeds milk cows must compete with.

"The permanent cure of the high cost of food products is bound to come through better methods and better livestock and a consequent increase in production with no increase in the cost of production, and the sooner we all realize this the sooner we will approach the time when there may be some abatement in food prices.

"W. J. JENSEN."

We are reliably informed that the New Zealand product has reached Utah, is being sold and the consumers have had no complaints to offer.

The object of the Standard in calling attention to the importation of this foreign butter is to sound a note of warning to our dairy people. The farmers of Utah depending on milk cows and a butter market must begin to reckon with a new competitor. They must do as Mr. Jensen suggests, improve the grade of their cows or finally be driven out of the business. There is no good reason why a farmer should keep a cow on his place that yields only one-half to one-third as much butter fat as an animal bred up for that purpose, and yet we are informed that, up to a few years ago, not one farmer in one hundred in this state knew the yield in butter of any one of his cows, no record being kept on that most important matter.

The milk cows of the past were from the common run of range cattle, but of late Jerseys and other improved grades have been introduced. But the transformation has been slow and not in keeping with the demands of the business.

Razors and Pocket Knives at the right price at Lowe's.

HE VOTED FOR FREMONT: Burlington, Ia., Dec. 17.—Thomas Rankin, organizer and president of the Fremont Voters association of the United States composed of those who voted for John C. Fremont for president, died here tonight aged 84.

MURDERER TO HANG: Denver, Colo., Dec. 18.—Harry E. Hillon, who recently confessed a series of holdups in various parts of the country, was convicted of first degree murder last night for the killing of Thomas J. Chase, on October 24. The jury fixed hanging as the penalty.

THEATERS

AT THE ORPHEUM
When Arch Sewyn, the young manager of the American Play company, produced Bayard Veiler's drama "Within the Law," it was truly a stroke of fortune and, in the two years or more that it has been running, has placed him in the ranks of the prominent theatrical managers of America. And when Manager Joseph Goss of the Orpheum theater broke the play, it was a stroke of good fortune for Ogden playgoers, for two large audiences sat yesterday afternoon and last night and watched the unfolding of its dramatic scenes with an interest so intense at times that it would not admit of applause.

The drama deals with a subject of live interest in these days of publicity, when large employers of labor are being brought into the limelight.

Mary Turner, a shop girl, has been accused of theft and railroaded to jail, through the efforts of her employer, that her fate might be an example to the other employees. In an interview with the men, while manacled to the wrist of an officer, she tells him that she will get even for the injustice after she has been liberated. She does so by allying herself with a band of crooks, who are aided by a lawyer, and, in their tricks to obtain money, keep "within the law." She becomes wealthy, gets acquainted with the merchant's son, who falls in love with her. She marries him and, during a highly dramatic scene in the second act, when the merchant, who has been trying to break up the affair between her and his son, tells him that he sent her to prison and for her name gave her a number, but that she was even now for she had taken his name. The efforts of the police to capture Mary and the gang after the marriage and to assist the merchant to break the ties of wedlock, occupy the time, in the third and fourth acts, include some gripping views of police methods of hunting and applying the "third degree" and of the methods of operation of high class crooks. The balking of these efforts by Mary and her associates, during the last three acts, brings to light many of the crimes that can be committed "within the law" if the criminal has wealth enough to manipulate.

The keynote of the play is struck in the first act when the lawyer says to the merchant in answer to the statement she was convicted by a court of justice. "They do not call them courts of justice any more, but courts of law."

Margaret Illington, the star, is a beautiful woman and ranks high among the emotional actresses of the present day. That she has earned her position, she made manifest to the Ogden theatergoers yesterday. Her power to control the different situations which call for many changing emotions, was a revelation. Her plea in the first act in defense of the shop-girls, was masterful, but her acting where she befriends the girl who stole the goods for which she was imprisoned, was perfect art.

With Miss Illington in the role of the blackmailer, Agnes Lynch, and the second-story man, Joe Gerson, Hilda Keenan and Frank E. Camp give delineation of character parts that almost equal the emotional acting of the star. The climax in the last act, is carried by Mr. Camp with remarkable effect. Mr. Camp is a brother of W. C. Camp of Ogden.

With the exception of Inspector Burke, played by Joseph Clark, the others in the cast gave as nearly a perfect representation of the types of characters which they played as one would wish to see. Slayter, the discriminating spectator, was much too melodramatic in several scenes.

FERTILIZER FOR LAWNS

Why use the unsightly weed producing manure around your front entrance all winter. You can buy a pure fertilizer, free from weed seeds at \$1.50 per cwt. It requires 10 pounds for 100 square feet of lawn. Should be applied in early spring by sowing broadcast and watering immediately after application. Will produce a beautiful, clean velvet green lawn. It is far superior to manure. Ogden Packing & Provision Co.

Annex to Burts' Full Page Advertisement

ATTRACTIVE GIFT SUGGESTIONS IN FURS

A most durable as well as acceptable gift for mother, sweetheart, or sister is a set of furs our assortment offers an easy solution of a suitable set to give.

TOILET ARTICLES

Never in the history of this store have we shown such an extensive variety of exquisite toilet articles suitable for Christmas gifts. Just come and see for yourself, the beautiful and artistic goods this store is displaying—and please note the exceptional low prices offered on dependable goods of highest quality.

FOR MOTHER, WIFE OR SISTER

A sensible, warm bathrobe will be most welcome. You will find a big assortment of them here on the Second Floor. They are priced from \$2.25 to \$12.50, and include many dainty, delicate colorings as well as brighter and darker shades.

DRESSING SACQUES AND KIMONOS FOR WOMEN

These make good practical gifts for any woman. They are very essential. On the second floor you will find a good variety of these garments at low prices.

LEATHER HANDBAGS

Extra fine new styled leather and leather lined handbags with coin purses to match. Then we have others that are good, but not leather lined. In fact, this is a big assortment and handbags are always popular at this season of the year as gifts.

VANITY FAIR

Fitted Cases and Dainty Mesh Bags—that make becoming Yuletide Gifts. Very fine ring mesh German Silver Bags, with dainty etchings.

LEATHER GOODS

From Vienna, the home of the master craftsmen in leather; from Paris, where sturdy worth is tempered by Gallie Grace, and from our own fine makers in America, we have gathered this fascinating collection of Articles in Leather, which, of practical use the year round, are about as good things to give for Christmas as anybody can possibly find.

WORK BASKETS AND BOXES

My Doll's Work Box for Children. This little basket consists of scissors, different colors of cotton and a little doll, all for 35c. Made of many different and rare kinds of materials. Lined with rare and beautifully different colored quilted silks and satins. Equipped with all the articles for sewing.

Burts'

For Christmas Gifts

Come in today and choose your gifts at "The Store With the Guarantee" and you can be sure of getting just the gift you are looking for at the right price. Our stock is all new and up to date.

We don't charge for our "Name on the Box," but whatever you buy here is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or your money cheerfully refunded.

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We have a most attractive line secured especially for the holiday trade.

MEN'S

Leather or Felt Slippers. The leather in black and tan; high or low. The felt made only in black. Prices range from—

\$1.25 to \$2.25.

LADIES'

Felt Slippers in all colors, with or without fur tops, ranging in price from—

75c to \$1.25.

CLARK'S OGDEN'S MOST POPULAR SHOE STORE